



BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACCRINGTON:

JAS BROADLEY, Printer, 82, Blackburn Road:
and "Gutenberg" Works, Clayton

*To the Sanitary Authority of the Borough
of Accrington.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

Population :—

Population in Census year 1891—38,603.

Population in Census year 1881—31,435.

Increase of population in the ten years 1881-1891—7,168.

Number of occupied houses in 1881—6,396.

Number of occupied houses in 1891—8,155.

Average number of persons in each house in 1881—4·9.

Average number of persons in each house in 1891—4·7.

Estimated population for 1899—44,214.

Area.—The area of the Borough is 3,425 acres, giving a density of 12·89 persons to the acre. The urban portion of the Borough has a considerably higher density than this, but cannot be estimated with accuracy.

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are of a varied character. The staple industries are cotton weaving, cotton spinning, the manufacture of cotton spinning machinery, calico printing, and coal mining. In recent years brick-making has become an important local industry.

Deaths.—646 deaths have been registered during the year, giving a death-rate equal to 14·61 per 1,000 of the estimated population per annum.

12 deaths were “uncertified” either by the Coroner or by a registered medical practitioner.

The following table gives the recorded death-rate for the last 21 years :—

Year.	Mortality per 1,000.	Year.	Mortality per 1,000.
1879	21·07	1890	16·60
1880	19·22	1891	20·20
1881	17·65	1892	17·35
1882	22·26	1893	17·24
1883	19·24	1894	12·98
1884	19·30	1895	17·82
1885	16·80	1896	15·54
1886	17·40	1897	16·78
1887	17·70	1898	15·35
1888	16·70	1899	14·61
1889	20·20		

Seasonal distribution of deaths :—

MONTH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
January	22	35	57
February	20	27	47
March	35	33	68
April	30	36	66
May	15	27	42
June	33	23	56
July	21	17	38
August	37	26	63
September	22	37	59
October	25	23	48
November	23	27	50
December	23	29	52
	306	340	646

Table A, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, gives the number of deaths from all causes, and from certain specified diseases in each Ward of the Borough and the Cottage Hospital.

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age number 184, giving an infantile mortality per 1,000 registered births equal to 178·98. The following table shows the causes of death :—

Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	6
Diarrhœa	50
Syphillis	1
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Tubercular Meningitis.....	2
Anæmia	1
Premature Birth	15
Malformation and Congenital Defects...	26
Inflammation of Brain and Membranes ..	7
Convulsions	21
Diseases of Ear.....	1
Laryngitis	1
Bronchitis	11
Pneumonia	14
Teething	6
Stomach Diseases	1
Obstruction of Intestines	1

Kidneys	1
Injuries at Birth	1
Marasmus	11
Abscess	1
Ill-defined causes	2

For the last nine years the infantile mortality has been :—

1891	151·8
1892	138·0
1893	190·3
1894	122·0
1895	192·3
1896	171·4
1897	187·38
1898	201·15
1899	178·98

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Fevers have caused 88 deaths, giving a Zymotic death rate equal to 1·99 per 1,000 per annum.

Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	10
Whooping Cough	9
Diphtheria	6
Enteric Fever	4
Diarrhœa	57

The number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the last 19 years is as under :—

DISEASES.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Scarlatina	7	138	17	3	19	8	49	7	8	23	6	2	1	2	9	8	9	11	10
Measles	5	18	2	67	9	28	15	3	141	1	37	...	34	2	15	6	20	30	2
Enteric Fever	4	8	10	7	7	8	7	12	10	8	9	7	6	3	13	10	5	13	4
Doubtful Fevers	2	5	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	12	30	27	40	19	26	30	21	27	18	11	23	35	12	59	28	31	30	57
Whooping Cough	28	7	13	30	19	38	10	13	21	5	15	32	14	3	7	21	8	8	9
Diphtheria	3	3	1	3	3	5	...	4	3	4	2	19	4	6	6	2	6	7	6
Smallpox . . . . .	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
	61	209	70	151	77	114	113	61	211	59	80	84	94	29	109	75	79	99	88

Influenza.—Influenza caused 28 deaths. North-East Ward, had 10 deaths, South-East Ward 7, South-West Ward, 8, North-West Ward 3.

Scarlet Fever.—The Borough has not been free from Scarlet Fever during any portion of the year. 398 cases have been notified, of which 101 were under 5 years of age, and 297 were aged 5 years and upwards. N.E. Ward had 103 cases; S. E. Ward, 69; S. W. Ward, 118; and N. W. Ward, 108.

The disease caused 10 deaths, of which 9 were under 5 years and 1 above that age. 1 death occurred in N.E. Ward, 6 in S. E. Ward, 1 in S. W. Ward, and 2 in N.W. Ward.

During the year the whole of the Schools of the Borough with the exception of Green Haworth and Baxenden were closed for a period of five weeks owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever among school children, but although this may have done something to allay the epidemic, nothing but the isolation of the early cases in a proper Isolation Hospital can hope adequately to meet this difficulty.

Enteric Fever.—35 cases of Typhoid Fever have been reported, from which 4 deaths have resulted. The disease has never assumed an epidemic character and no common source of infection has been traced.

Measles —Measles is not notifiable, but only 2 deaths have been certified as due to this cause.

This compares favourably with 1898, when 30 deaths from this disease were reported.

Whooping Cough.—This disease also is not notifiable but 9 deaths have been registered as against 8 for last year. It cannot be too well understood that Whooping Cough is a dangerous disease, and throughout the country stands high as a cause of death among young children.

Diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa caused 57 deaths, of which 53 were under 5 years of age, and 50 of these under 1 year. More than two-thirds of the deaths occurred during August and September, which leads one to think that sour milk and unclean feeding bottles form a prominent cause. The boiling of milk is an efficient preventative against the organisms of disease, but it is not less necessary that the feeding bottle also should be boiled and the use of india-rubber tubes discontinued, owing to the impossibility of satisfactorily cleansing the same.

Phthisis.—This disease caused 34 deaths as compared with 29 the previous year.

The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tubercular disease have issued the following precautions for the Prevention of Tuberculosis :—

The Prevention of Tuberculosis.

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Consumption (with other forms of Tuberculosis) causes one death in every eight in this country. Of all deaths in the United Kingdom between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five nearly one-half are due to Consumption.

It gives rise to a vast amount of suffering and permanent ill-health. It is calculated that in Great Britain, at the present moment, at least a quarter of a million persons are suffering from it.

The disease is preventable.

Its predisposing cause is a low state of health, such as may be inherited, or may be induced by overcrowding, the stuffy air of ill-ventilated rooms, dirty, dark, and damp dwellings, bad or insufficient food, intemperance, and infectious fevers, or other illnesses. Consumption is, however, contracted by taking into the system the germ or microbe of the disease, either in the dust of the air or in food and drink (principally unboiled milk).

These germs are only derived from persons or animals already suffering from Consumption, or some other form of Tuberculosis. They are found in vast numbers in the phlegm, spit, or expectoration of a Consumptive person.

In a moist state this expectoration does not infect the air, but if allowed to dry and become dust it is exceedingly dangerous, and it is then the chief means by which the disease is spread from person to person.

There is practically no risk of contracting the disease from the breath of a Consumptive person.

There is no objection to a Consumptive invalid being closely attended upon by healthy persons, who may also share the same bed-room, though not the same bed.

Precautions.—The spit of the Consumptive being the chief cause of the spread of Consumption it is essential, for the protection of their own families and to prevent the spread of the disease among the general public, that the following simple precautions be taken by Consumptive persons :—

The Consumptive person must not expectorate about the house, nor on the floor of any cab, omnibus, tramcar, railway carriage, or other conveyance. Spitting about the streets, or in any public buildings (churches, schools, theatres, railway stations, etc.) is a dangerous as well as a filthy habit.

The Consumptive person must not expectorate anywhere except into a special vessel or cup kept for the purpose, and containing a little water.

When out of doors a small, wide-mouthed bottle with a well-fitting cork, or a pocket spittoon, which may be obtained from any chemist, should be used.

The spit or expectoration must be carefully burned in the fire at least once daily ; this is the simplest, quickest, and safest way of destroying the germs it contains. When there is no fire the expectoration must be washed into the drain or buried in the earth.

The cup and spittoon must then be kept in boiling water for ten minutes before being thoroughly cleansed.

When not provided with a proper vessel a Consumptive person must not spit into a handkerchief, but into a piece of rag or paper, which must be burnt.

Consumptive persons must not swallow their phlegm, as, by so doing the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already affected. A Consumptive person must not kiss, or be kissed, on the mouth.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

All rooms occupied by Consumptive persons should be as free from damp, and as well lighted and ventilated as possible. Fresh air, light, and sunshine are most important preventives of Consumption. Overcrowding should be avoided. No chimney should ever be blocked up, and windows should be kept open as much as possible.

Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are important, both for the prevention and for the cure of Consumption.

Rooms, passages, and staircases must be kept free from dust. Where there is dust there is danger. Do not chase dust about, or stir it up. Use damp dusters. Use plenty of tea leaves or damp sawdust for sweeping up the floor. Boil the dusters; burn the tea leaves and sawdust.

Milk, especially that used for children and invalids, should be boiled or sterilised. Meat should be well cooked.

In the event of a death from Consumption the room occupied by the invalid should not be used again until it has been thoroughly cleansed. Advice may be sought from the Local Sanitary Authority.

Smallpox.—There has been one case of Smallpox during the year, which was treated successfully at the Smallpox Hospital. It was supposed to have been imported from abroad in the clothes of an outfitter who had been working in Russia. The value of hospital isolation is here exemplified.

Croup.—Croup caused 10 deaths, against three for 1898.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, but both recovered.

Respiratory Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy caused 133 deaths, of which 39 were under 5 years of age and 94 over 5 years. North-East Ward had 27, South-East Ward 28, South-West Ward 42, North-West Ward 35, and Cottage Hospital 1.

Heart Disease.—Heart Disease caused 49 deaths, all of which were over 5 years of age, except 1. 46 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1898.

Injuries.—21 deaths were caused by violence. North-East Ward 2, South-East Ward 4, South-West Ward 1, North-West Ward 4, Cottage Hospital 10. 19 of the deaths were due to accident or negligence, and 2 to suicide.

Births.—1,028 Births—525 males, 503 females—have been registered, giving a birth rate equal to 23·25 per 1,000 per annum.

Number and sex of the children born during the year :—

MONTH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January.....	48	49	97
February	40	41	81
March	50	40	90
April	53	37	90
May	52	45	97
June	45	36	81
July	46	36	82
August	37	46	83
September	34	47	81
October.....	41	49	90
November	47	43	90
December.....	32	34	66
	525	503	1028

The birth rate per 1,000 living, at all ages, for the last 18 years is :—

YEAR.	BIRTH RATE.	YEAR.	BIRTH RATE.
1882	37·4	1891	30·6
1883	33·7	1892	28·6
1884	43·4	1893	28·8
1885	32·7	1894	27·8
1886	29·2	1895	27·0
1887	30·5	1896	27·1
1888	31·5	1897	24·97
1889	28·3	1898	23·98
1890	27·1	1899	23·25

Natural Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths is 382. The corresponding figures for the last 8 years are :—

1892.....	438
1893.....	456
1894.....	525
1895.....	380
1896.....	485
1897.....	348
1898.....	372
1899.....	382

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.—
No proceedings were taken under this Act during the year.

Water Supply. — The water is supplied by the Accrington District Gas & Water Board, and their reservoirs are at three different places, viz. :—Dean Clough, Mitchells, and Burnley Road, Huncoat.

The water from the largest storage reservoir of the Board, that at Dean Clough, is now delivered into three filter beds, situate at the Cliffe, Great Harwood; after passing through three feet of clean washed sand, one foot of clean washed gravel, and through brick drains, the water is conveyed by the main drains consisting of best glazed half pipes into a covered clean water tank, from which it is pumped into the distributing mains and covered high

service reservoir by two high-pressure compound condensing engines, worked at a pressure of 90 to 100-lbs. per square inch.

The filtered water is very clear and the quality is giving every satisfaction to the consumers.

Disposal of Excrement.—The pail closets have been regularly emptied and cleansed. The midden privies have been carefully looked after. The “waste-water” system continues to work satisfactorily. The scavenging of the Borough has been systematically attended to.

Sewerage.—The sewerage of the Borough, with the exception of the Baxenden district, is satisfactory. The sewage is treated at Coppy Clough, outside the Borough boundary, by the Accrington and Church Joint Sewerage Board.

	Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.
Length of sewers constructed	1	5	5
Length of drains constructed	3	0	94
Front streets paved	0	2	188
Back streets paved.....	0	3	200

House Drains.—The building bye-laws make provision for the disconnection of house drains from the sewer.

Isolation Hospital.—The Corrugated Iron Hospital (16 beds) for Smallpox cases only has been used for one case during the year. It is kept in a state of readiness for the reception of any case of this disease that may break out in the Borough.

Disinfecting Apparatus.—The form of Disinfecter used during the year was Frazer's Dry Heat Apparatus, but before long it is hoped that new and more efficient apparatus will be built at the Electricity and Destructor Works now rapidly approaching completion.

Bye-laws.—Bye-laws founded on the Model Bye-laws are in force for dealing with new buildings, hackney carriages, pleasure grounds, nuisances, common lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, houses let in lodgings, and the trades of tallow melter, bone boiler, blood boiler, tripe boiler, and gut scraper.

The common lodging-houses have been regularly inspected, and the public and private slaughter-houses have been systematically visited.

Observations.—The statistics relating to the health of the Borough for the year 1899 show that on the whole it has been a very good year. The following table shows comparative statistics between Accrington and a few other towns :—

TOWN.	1 Population.	2 Birth Rate.	3 Death Rate.	4 Zymotic Rate.	5 Infant Mortality.	6 Average Death Rate last 10 years.
Accrington	44,214 ..	23'25 ..	14'61 ..	1'99 ..	178'98 ..	16'44
Clayton	9,000 ..	29'0 ..	18'6 ..	3'0 ..	203 ..	—
Rishton	8,000 ..	28'5 ..	13'5 ..	1'62 ..	171 ..	—
Oswaldtwistle	15,500 ..	25'29 ..	18'51 ..	1'3 ..	204 ..	—
Rawtenstall	30,750 ..	25'04 ..	15'96 ..	1'3 ..	143 ..	—
Bury	61,117 ..	23'54 ..	17'24 ..	2'33 ..	161 ..	22'01
Carlisle	42,500 ..	30'5 ..	19'2 ..	'9 ..	144 ..	19'9
Blackpool	48,200 ..	27'34 ..	14'77 ..	2'34 ..	184'37 ..	15'08
Crewe	42,910 ..	32'6 ..	16'1 ..	2'21 ..	165 ..	16'23
England and Wales ..	— ..	— ..	18'3 ..	— ..	163 ..	—
33 Great Towns.....	— ..	— ..	20'2 ..	— ..	181 ..	—
67 other Large Towns..	— ..	— ..	18'0 ..	— ..	178 ..	—

The number of deaths among children under one year of age stands far higher than it ought to, an infant mortality of much more than 100 should be looked upon as including some preventable deaths. Diarrhœa stands at the head of the list of causes of death with 50, but it is only fair to point out that malformation and congenital defects and premature birth come next with 41. The custom of mothers working in mills, and negligence in attending to their own health by failing to take sufficient exercise in the open air, is a potent factor in bringing about this result. Scarlet fever has been prevalent, almost in epidemic form, throughout the year. 398 cases have been reported, but I am convinced that quite a large number of cases have occurred, of such mild type, that no notice has been taken of them, with the result that they have acted as disseminators of the disease. Perhaps we may hope that soon the fire will burn itself out owing to the whole of the susceptible fuel being used up. (It is satisfactory to note that only 10 deaths have been certified from this cause.)

At the present time the Corporation is so fully occupied with schemes of improvement that further suggestions must be vain ; yet, if something could be done towards the paving of the bed of the river Hyndburn, it would advance a much needed improvement.

Beforetime I have recommended the employment of a Lady Sanitary Inspector, and will now content myself with repeating the suggestion.

I am convinced that thereby an improvement in the care of the infectious cases would be effected, and also knowledge of hygienic laws of health would be carried straight to the places where it is most needed.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1900.

Sanitary Department.

Annual Report

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1899.

RICHARD DIGGLE,

Sanitary Inspector.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

ACCRINGTON,

January, 1900.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my first Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Department during the year ending December 31st, 1899.

The sanitary work of the Borough has been carefully carried out according to your instructions. House-to-house visitation resulted in the discovery of a great many sanitary defects which would otherwise have remained undiscovered.

In addition to the verbal intimations given, 279 notices were served calling for the execution of necessary work ; 207 of these have been complied with, also 67 which were served during the year 1898.

865 houses have been inspected and the following is an analysis of the sanitary defects found :—

Number of Closets blocked	798
Do. opened	738
Tipplers out of order	63
Slopstone pipes not disconnected from drain	27
Do. too short and broken	43
Do. emptying on gullies not disconnected..	33
Do. blocked	1
Slopstones without pipes	2
Dishstones require cementing	33
Dishstones and grates broken	8
Traps without dishstones	16
Traps in cellars not disconnected	96
Drains and traps in yards and cellars defective	89
Drains in yards and cellars not trapped	20
Stone drains in yards and cellars	6
Drains and sewers blocked	89
Drains tested with smoke	4
Yards require re-flagging and cementing	34
Downspouts blocked and broken	44
Do. without drains or traps	14
Defective troughing	10
Soilpipes not ventilated	6
Dirty houses and yards	10
Water taps leaking	11
Wells in cellars	2
Wells closed	3
Keeping poultry, &c., in bedroom	1
Accumulations of manure and rubbish	11
Dilapidated closets, ashplaces, division walls, &c....	64
Number of closets altered from old privies	14
Do. do. pail system	69

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The factories and workshops have received a fair amount of attention. H.M. Inspector notified the Local Authority that in many factories insufficient closet accommodation existed. Notices were served calling upon the owners to provide one closet for every 25 workers, and no doubt this will benefit the employees.

The following list gives the number of Workshops and Bakehouses, and the nature of the work carried on therein.

Tailors	17
Milliners	17
Baby Linen Makers	3
Dress Makers	27
Hosiers.....	3
Cloggers	28
Shoe Makers	22
Mattress Maker	1
Paper Dealers....	2
Jeweller's Workshop.....	1
Plumbers	3
Masons.....	2
Cycle Maker	1
Tin Plate Workers.....	4
Wheelwrights	3
Blacksmiths.....	9
Joiners	8
Cabinet Makers	13
Painters	3
Saddlers	2
Polishers ...	2
Brush Makers.....	2
Cooper	1
Oil and Tallow Merchant	1
Lath Maker.....	1
Athletic Goods Maker	1
Tripe Dressers ...	6
Engineer	1
Stationer	1
Drysalters ...	3
Herb Beer Manufacturer	1
Wood Carver	1
Underclothing Makers ..	3
Gut Scraper.....	1
Bakers and Confectioners...	33

BAKEHOUSES.

Thirty-three Bakehouses have been regularly inspected. Several sanitary defects have been removed and lime-washing and cleansing have been strictly carried out.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The farms, &c., have had a thorough inspection, Many cowsheds are in an insanitary condition. New regulations are being considered, but until they are adopted it is difficult to have the necessary work carried out satisfactorily.

MILK SHOPS.

When visited, the milk shops and vessels used for storage have been found in a cleanly state.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

These have been systematically inspected, and found to be in a very satisfactory condition. Limewashing and cleansing have been carried out at the time appointed.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

The Public Markets have been regularly inspected, and as a result of such inspection, as well as the inspection of slaughterhouses, the following articles were seized as unfit for human food, and consequently destroyed :—

41 lbs. of Beef.	3 Barrels of Ray.
7 Carcases of Cows.	3 „ Garnards.
11 „ „ Pigs.	1 Bag of Cockles.
3 „ „ Sheep.	4 „ Mussels.
1 Case of Bananas.	3 „ Shrimps.
4 Barrels of Apples.	2 Codfish.
$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of Haddocks.	

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These have been regularly inspected, and with few exceptions the regulations for the conducting of such places have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No complaints have been made from this source, during the year. The premises used for the purpose of carrying on Offensive Trades have been frequently inspected, and I am pleased to say that they are so conducted that a minimum of discomfort is caused.

SWINE FEVER.

Three cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported during the year, viz.:—Mr. James Whittaker, Back Lane, Baxenden; Mr. John Cooper, Argyle Street; and Mr. James Maden, Friar Hill. The regulations of the Board of Agriculture were carried out in each case.

DISINFECTION.

During the year, 3,259 articles of clothing, etc., have been disinfected, 451 articles of clothing, etc., burnt, and 466 rooms disinfected and thoroughly cleansed.

TABLE A.
Table of Deaths during the year 1899, in the Borough of Accrington
Urban District,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.						
(a)	AT ALL AGES. (b)	UNDER 1 YEAR. (c)	1 AND UNDER 5 (d)	5 AND UNDER 15 (e)	15 AND UNDER 25 (f)	25 AND UNDER 65 (g)	65 AND UP- WARDS. (h)
NORTH-EAST WARD	138	38	17	6	4	49	24
SOUTH-EAST WARD	150	47	18	4	6	46	29
SOUTH-WEST WARD.....	163	44	17	8	8	51	35
NORTH-WEST WARD	176	54	14	9	9	61	29
COTTAGE HOSPITAL	19	1	1	2	3	9	3
TOTALS.....	646	184	67	29	30	216	120

Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Aged under 5 or over 5. (i)	Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.															TOTAL.	
		Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phtthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneu- monia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.		All other Diseases.
North-East Ward	Under 5 5 upwards	1 ...	... 1	4 ...	... .	... .	...	1 ...	2 ...	10 1	... 1	3 8	8 19	... 11	... 10	1 1	25 31	55 83
South-East Ward	Under 5 5 upwards	5 1	2 1	1 ...	... ...	...	...	1 ...	2 ...	13 ...	4 .	... 5	9 19	... 10	7 .	1 3	30 36	64 86
South-West Ward ...	Under 5 5 upwards	1 ...	1 ...	... 1	... 1	...	...	... ...	2 ...	12 ...	1 .	1 6	14 28	1 10	... 8	1 .	28 47	61 102
North-West Ward ...	Under 5 5 upwards	2 ...	1 ...	4 ...	... 3	...	...	... ...	3 ...	18 3	1 .	... 11	8 27	... 17	3 .	1 3	31 40	68 108
Cottage Hospital	Under 5 5 upwards	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	1 9	1 7	2 17
Totals	Under 5 5 upwards	9 1	4 2	9 1	... 4	... ...	... ...	2 ...	9 ...	53 4	... 7	4 30	39 94	1 48	28 .	5 16	115 161	250 396

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.

Coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1899, in the Borough of Accrington Urban District; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

Names of Localities <small>Adopted for the purpose of those Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.</small>	Population at all Ages		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.				
	Last Census.	Estimated to middle of 1899.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
North-East Ward	10265	11680		Under 5 5 upwards	...	22 81	2 6	... 7	......
South-East Ward	7817	8292		Under 5 5 upwards	...	16 53	2 4	... 6	......
South-West Ward	11390	13165	1028	Under 5 5 upwards	...	38 80	1 2	3 6	... 2
North-West Ward	9131	11077		Under 5 5 upwards	...	25 83	3 7	2 11	...
Totals	38603	44214	1028	Under 5 5 upwards	...	101 297	8 19	5 30	... 2

BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON SANITARY DISTRICT.

Deaths Registered in Accrington from all Causes during 1899.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																											
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 and upwards	Total.	0 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and upwards.	
	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	80 and upwards	Total.	0 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and upwards.	
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES...	59	12	7	5	5	5	...	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	...	3	3	4	1	4	2	126	88	7	10	7	14	
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	5	3	3	...	2	6	3	5	4	6	3	7	4	3	5	8	8	3	4	1	...	83	13	14	22	18	16	
IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	41	...	...	...	28
V. LOCAL DISEASES	64	16	5	3	1	9	3	5	9	8	14	10	12	16	24	23	26	25	20	18	7	318	89	17	41	75	96	
VI. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	21	6	3	5	3	4
VII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	29	14	1	5	7	2
	184	32	16	10	9	22	7	13	17	21	22	21	20	24	32	36	40	38	33	28	21	646	251	42	83	110	160	=646
I. Zymotic Diseases.																												
1. Miasmatic Diseases.																												
Small Pox	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	2	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	1	...	...
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	4	5	7	12
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	3	2	4	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. DIARRHOEAL DISEASES	50	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	57	54	...	1	...	2
3. VENEREAL DISEASE: Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4. SEPTIC DISEASES.																												
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Parasitic Diseases.																												
Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Constitutional Diseases.																												
Rheum.: Fever. Rheum.: Heart.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	4	3	...	1
Rheum.: Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	6	6	3	2	1	...	26	...	1	2	11	12
Tabes Mesenterica	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
Tuberc.: Mening.: Hydroceph.	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	27	1	4	14	6	2
General Tuberculosis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constitutional Dis.: (Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Developmental Diseases.																												
Premature Birth	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Atel. ctasis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Malfor.: Congen. Defects	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	3	12	28	...	...	...	...	28
V. Local Diseases.																												
1. DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																												
Brain and Mem. Inflam.	7	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	17	12	1	2	...	2
Brain (other diseases of)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	3	4	4	8	5	5	1	38	...	...	4	11	23
Insanity, Gen. Par., Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	...	1	...	...
Convulsions	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sp. Cord Dis. Parapl. Par. Agit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Nervous Dis. (other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. DIS. OF ORG.—SPECIAL SENSE.																												
Ear, Eye, Nose Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
3. DIS. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																												
Endocarditis (Acute)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	6	4	4	3	3	...	43	...	5	6	18	14
Embolism, Thrombosis, and Aneurism.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
4. DIS. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																												
Laryngitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	4	8	6	4	...	...	...	55	12	...	2	13	28
Pneumonia	14	7	2	2	1	5	...	1	2	1	5	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	1	3	...	70	26	6	11	13	14	
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	3	1
Respiratory Diseases (other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5. DIS. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																												
Teething	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
Stomach (Diseases of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestines (Obstructive Diseases of).....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	3	4	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1

BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON

Diagram shewing Death Rate for Twenty One Years 1879 to 1899 inclusive.

E.

REFERENCE

The shaded portion of each column represents what the late Dr Farr considered might be regarded as the Normal Annual Death Rate of a healthy Town viz-17 per 1000, the Black portion Shews the excess above such normal rate



